PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, SEPT 20, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 72

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their Arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
3 Annas per line for the first insertion
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IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.
5 Annas per line for the first insertion
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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*.	included in the charge
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Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

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Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland.

Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Cumming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

BYCULLAH CLUB.

UNDER Rule XXII a General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Club House on Saturday the 25th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. to consider,

1st. A report of a Committee on the new Billiard Table.

2nd. Whether the new Bed rooms are to be furnished or not.

By order of the Committee,

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1841.

To Messes & Families AT OUT-STATIONS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their CHARGES will be 5 (five) per cent. (Commission,) superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases, be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS—Cash, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.

Apollo Street, 20th September 1841

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

ON Thursday next, the 23rd Instant, MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. will offer for Public Sale at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, the following Goods, viz.—An Invoice of very Superior Hosiery, consisting of White Merino Hose, Brown half Hose, Fancy Cotton Do., White Cotton Do., Embroidered Cotton Do., Ladies White Cotton Hose, Gentlemen's Black Silk half Hose, Striped Frocks, White Cotton Patent Shirts, Do. Do. Pantaloons, Do. Brown Do.;—A quantity of "Buxton's" Patent Real Thread, in Boxes with Medallin devices of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT—An Invoice of carefully assorted Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several hundred pieces of Ladies Printed Cambric Dresses, Swiss Muslins in pieces containing each 3 dresses, all of the latest fashion—Pieces of handsome London Printed Furniture Chintz, Blue and Yellow Printed Cottons, Black and White Do., Embroidered Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs—Superior broad Cloths, Senna Cloths, Mull Mulls, Madapollams, Checked Drills for Trousers, Bengal Doriahs, Pink and White Net Handkerchiefs, the remainder of an invoice of Cotton Twist, Bone and Metal Buttons, an assortment of the best German Toys, Figures, &c. &c.—and the remainder of an Invoice of Curry Combs.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages offering.

Bombay, 20th September 1841.

ON SALE

TERMS cash—at the undersigned excellent Paris white wax Candles in cases containing 12 boxes, of 25 bundles each, Nos. 4. 5. and 6.—At very moderate price

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests 5 per cent annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield in comfortable provision for his family.

Age	Without Profits			With Profits		
25	1	18	5	£2	2	11 £ cent
30	2	3	10	2	8	2 do
40	2	19	1	3	3	4 do.
50	4	9	8	4	14	5 do.
60	6	15	3	6	17	9 do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq, 4, Swan yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goode Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq, No, 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days, sight, on their Branches at

Sydney,	Launceston,
Bathurst,	and
Hobart Town,	Melbourne, Port Phillip,

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days' sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st Cabin	2nd Cabin.
England and Alexandria.	£ 45 „ „ —	£ 30 „ „
England and Malta.....	„ 33 „ „ —	„ 22 10 „
England and Gibraltar...	„ 20 „ „ —	„ 14 „ „
Alexandria and Malta.....	„ 12 „ „ —	„ 8 „ „
Malta and Gibraltar.....	„ 13 „ „ —	„ 8 10 „
Malta and Corfu.....	„ 7 „ „ —	„ 4 10 „

B. M. WILLCOX...
A. ANDERSON.....
F. CARLETON.....
} Managing Directors.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL AND MARINERS CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungeneriously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The *Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle* will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month: 10 Rs per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltuliah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

The Commander in Chief is expected at Agra by the 15th of Novr. a month earlier than his arrival had before been looked for. It is said, that a proposition—closely connected with His Excellency's visit to these Provinces—has been made to Sher Singh and the Sikhs, to the effect that, a Subsidiary Force is to be employed by them, constituted similarly with that of the Huedrabad force. If they decline it, the Commander-in-Chief is to present it to them again, at the points of some thousand of bayonets. The decision of the Sikhs will be known by the arrival of His Excellency at Agra. Such is the substance of the reports abroad, and it certainly looks as though it were all true. The Punjaub—not only as bordering upon our Provinces, but as the high road to Affghanistan—cannot be allowed to become thoroughly disorganised, which it is now fast being, and as our Government are unprepared for any decisive measures, some such modified one as the formation of Subsidiary Force has, very probably, been determined on. We do not anticipate that it will be accepted without some persuasive steps, so that the military may calculate on having something to do during the cold season.—Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 9.

There is a rumour abroad of the great probability which exists of a collision between the Seikhs and Nepaulese in Thibet, where they are both pushing their conquests. This is, however, not correct, as we learn by a letter from a gentleman at one of our Hill stations, to a friend, who has handed it to us. There is no foundation whatever for the report, that 20,000 Goorkhas are in Thibet, and equally unfounded is it, that there is in consequence, a panic in the Hills. The Seikhs, as mentioned in our last, are extending their conquests in Thibet; they have, for the last two months, had possession of the country North of the great Himmalayan Chain, or the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaoon, and have, since May, gradually pushed their frontier from Ludakh to Roodukh, thence to Gurtokh, and thence to the immediate neighbourhood of the Manesarovara Lake. They are now continuing their progress Eastward, with nothing to oppose them, but one or two thousand Thibet rabble, under panic stricken leaders, who have been more than once beaten by a few hundred Seikhs. The Lhassa or Chinese Government has not yet sent forth its brave Troops, and the distance is great from Lhassa to Manasarovara. The season will probably close with the Seikh retention of the Indus and Sutlej from Ladakh to the source of those rivers, of the sacred lake country, and of the remaining tract North of Gurhwal, which now alone separates the Seikhs from the Nepalese North West Frontier. The Goorkhas are biding their time in their own passes, but neither party is likely to trespass on nor interfere with the British frontier. These disturbances in Thibet, are however, injurious to the trade carried through the Bissely, Gurhwal and Kumaoon Passes, which has always been very flourishing, but which is now suspended owing to the fear of plunder and the general insecurity of commercial transactions. There are political results involved in this state of things, of which we shall be able to speak more decisively hereafter.

The report taken up by some of our contemporaries, that the Salt and Borax manufactories are in possession of the Seikhs, can hardly be true inasmuch as salt is a natural production, and borax is not manufactured, being refined Tincal, which Tincal is brought in its natural state from Thibet, and is refined in the plains. But even such reports will occasionally be entertained, amid a dearth of news.—Ibid.

As we intimated last week, the 16th and 43rd Regiments of Native Infantry do not go to Cabul, in fact, the 16th had got as far as Kelat-i-Giljie on their march to Candahar, on the 17th ultimo. It is supposed that the "exigencies of the service" will require their presence at Candahar, or in that neighbourhood, at least, during the months of September, October, and November, it is expected at present that the corps will leave Candahar about the 1st December to return to India via the Bolan pass, but this is most uncertain, as we suspect that Government is very far from being assured of Yar Mahomed's real intentions, if the Corps, above mentioned, in company with the 42nd N. I. do leave on the 1st December, they will probably reach Ferozepore about the latter end of February, and Delhi in March, the gallant 16th, it is supposed, will remain in their old quarters here.

The 1st Brigade at Cabool, move into camp on the 1st October, and commence their march on the 15th, in direct route for Hindostan, glad indeed are the old troops at the prospect of returning, for the hope so often and so long deferred, had almost made the heart sick, and though, we believe the men have saved money, and will return much enriched to their homes, the officers have been great losers and look forward with some fear to the expences attendant upon their return, the least the Government could do, would be at once to grant the extra batta, or provide the means of carriage; a subaltern's pay can ill afford 30 rupees a month for a Camel.

Our latest letters speak of a probability of the 16th remaining during another season at Candahar, in fact, every thing, as hitherto, must entirely depend upon circumstances. The officers and men are in the highest spirits possible, and in very good health.—Delhi Gazette, September 8.

RETIREMENTS.

We understand that Colonel Samuel Smith, Lieuteuant Colonels Chambers and Hawkes, of the Light Cavalry, are about to retire upon the Bonus.—Ibid.

DELHI.—The heavy rain which poured down at the latter end of last week has been succeeded by great heat, and the sickness has much encreased, reports continue favorable respecting the crops, and grain of all kinds will probably be cheap enough during the cold weather.

The Civilians ball is to take place on Friday next.

Mr. Martin Gubbins, we hear, comes to Delhi to act as Magistrate for the present.

A treasure party with four lakhs from Calcutta and 90,000 rupees from the Collector of Bhagulpore, under charge of Captain H. D. Van Homrigh, of the 48th N. I. arrived in Delhi, yesterday morning. Fourteen Lakhs were coming from Calcutta, but as five have been taken down at Cawnpoor, and five at Boolundshuhur, for the Meerut Treasury, only four arrived here!—Ibid.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

We have very great pleasure in inserting any thing bearing upon the amelioration of the abominable mis-management of the transit of our Overland Mails, we have continually had occasion to remark upon the detention of packets in the Bombay Post Office, and can come to no other conclusion that though the Post Master there does not care much about the matter, the Government are most to blame in not putting the real General Post Office of India upon a more efficient footing. The value of newspapers like that of eggs is enhanced by freshness, whilst they become stale and useless by keeping. We shall keep an eye upon the memorial which has gone up to Government with 1319 signatures, and if it be slurred over, as is not at all unlikely, we will continue to roar until we get what we want—our despatches in two, or at the very furthest, three instalments. The following are the proceedings of the committee forwarding the memorial:

"The committee appointed at the public meeting held at Agra on the 1st July 1841, notify for general information, that having received signatures from all parts of the N. W. Provinces as well as from Affghanistan in obedience to the tenor of the resolution passed at that meeting, they delivered the memorial for the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. on the first of September, with the following address:

Honorable Sir,—We, the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held at Agra, on the 17th July last, when it was resolved that the accompanying memorial to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, on the subject of the communication by Dak between the N. W. Provinces and Bombay after it had been duly signed should be presented, wait upon your honor in conformity with the resolution passed constituting us a deputation for that purpose to solicit that your honor will be graciously pleased to forward the memorial to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, accompanied by your powerful interest.

In now placing the memorial in your Honor's hands, we feel satisfied that its object will meet with that support which its importance to the residents in these Provinces, more especially under your government so urgently demands. We would draw attention to the fact that no less than 1319 European signatures are attached to it, a number at once establishing the deep interest taken in the subject.

In conclusion we venture to state to your Honor that although letters by the July mail were delivered at Agra on Friday the 13th August, such a large portion of that mail, chiefly newspapers, reached Agra only on Sunday the 29th, and that in all probability further packets by that mail will yet arrive, as the last dispatches by the preceding mail were in course of delivery so long as twenty days after the first had come to hands."

To which His Honor was pleased to make the following reply.

"I shall have pleasure in forwarding to the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, the memorial from the inhabitants of the N. W. Provinces, which you have entrusted to my care.

In the numerous and highly respectable signatures which are appended to the memorial, I am glad to recognise the deep interest which is felt by all classes of the community in the promotion of rapid communication between this Country and Great Britain. I am convinced that the maintenance and acceleration of that intercourse are intimately connected with the cause of good Government and the promotion of the best interests of both countries, and you may therefore rest assured that the object of the memorial will meet with my constant and warmest support.

So far as rewards that portion of the route to Bombay, which lies within the provinces under my control, I take this opportunity of expressing through you to the numerous supporters of the measure that my endeavours are already anxiously directed to facilitating intercourse in general and more especially in ensuring a rapid and punctual transmission of the Public mails.

I am sensible that this universal expression of your wishes on the subject both encourages me in my own exertions and enables me confidently to anticipate that support and co-operation in all quarters, without which success would be unattainable.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON."

The Committee beg to announce that the signatures from Caubul, Rajpotana and Almorah reached them in time to be appended to the memorial, and that the total number of signatures was 1319.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK,
R. N. C. HAMILTON,
D. McIVER
R. GORDON.

Agra, 4th September, 1341.—Ibid.

Ceylon.

RULES for the engagement of Passages and Freight to or from Bombay in the Geylon Government Steamer "Seaforth."

1. Any person desirous of engaging a Passage is required to deposit in the hands of the Master Attendant at Colombo, or Messrs. Firth & Co. at Bombay, one half of the regulated Passage money previous to his name being registered.

2. The Rates of Passage money are as follows:

	Government proportion for conveyance.	Commander's proportion for Messing	Total Passage money.
	£	£	£
For each Cabin Passenger.....	18	7	25
" " Child above 10 years of age, who does not sit at the Cuddy Table.....	9	6	13
" " Do. under 10 years of age (except children in arms).. ..	5	2	17
" " Deck Passenger....	13	7	20
" " European Servant..	4	2	6
" " Native.. ..do.. ..	2	1	3

3. Two days previous to the period on which the Steamer is advertized to depart, each passenger is to pay the remaining half of his passage money to the authorized parties before mentioned, in default of which, his passage will be considered to be forfeited together with the moiety of passage money paid in advance.

4. The passage to or from Cochin is two-thirds of the above rates. But passengers wishing to be landed at Cochin, are liable to be displaced by others going the whole distance, unless they pay the full rates of passage money.

Passengers embarking at Cochin are to pay their passage money in advance to the Commander, in Company's rupees at the rate of two shillings each.

5. The stern cabin is for Ladies, and is accommodation for two Ladies and two Children But any Lady with or without family, and being the first applicant, may secure the whole of the stern cabin, on paying the charges for the above number of persons. The main cabin is accommodation for six Gentlemen, four to sleep on fixed couches, and two in swinging cots.

7. Persons not proceeding in the Steamer after having engaged their passages, are to forfeit one-third of the amount of passage money.

8. No transfer of accommodation in the Steamer by any person who has taken his passage, to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted.

9. Deck passengers have no right to sleep in the cabin, and if they make use of it at any time, they become liable to pay as cabin passengers.

10. The baggage of each passenger must not exceed in measurement twenty-five cubic feet, exclusive of bedding. A proportionate quantity of baggage for children.

11. All passengers who are desirous will are expected to take their meals at the public table. The breakfast hour will be half past eight; dinner at three; tea at sunset with a sandwich at nine P. M.

12. Passengers living on board after the day of arrival, are to pay one pound per day.

13. It is to be understood, that all passengers, when they engage their passages, subscribe to these Regulations, and that their words are pledged not to carry any letters with them on board the Steamer, either on their persons or in their baggage, except open letters of introduction or of credit, without having paid the usual postage at the Post Office.

14. Scale of charges for the freight of goods, in packages not exceeding in size 10 cubic feet, nor in weight 224lbs.

Single packages exceeding 1 cubic foot—5s
do. do. do. 2 do. feet—7s.
do. do.—above 2 cubic feet and general goods at 3 shillings per cubic foot.

Bullion, money and jewels at ½ per cent on their value.

In the event of Horses being received on board, which will only be when convenient, the charge for their conveyance on deck, exclusive of food, is to be seven pounds each.

15. All parcels must be distinctly marked or addressed, and must be taken to the Custom House, where the usual entry must be made and the duty paid, and where they are liable to be opened and inspected by the Postmaster General, to ascertain whether they contain letters.

16. All parcels or packages must be sent on board before noon on the day of the departure of the Steamer; and all parcels or packages must be landed within 24 hours after arrival of the Steamer, or they will be landed and left in the Custom House at the risk and expense of their owners.

17. All freight is to be paid in advance.

JAMES STEUART,
Master Attendant.

Colombo, 26th August 1841.—Observer, August 30.

China.

H. M. S. Calliope, from China the 9th ultimo, arrived yesterday morning, bringing advices from Canton to the 2nd, and from Hongkong and Macao to 6th ultimo. She also brings part of the ransom lately obtained for the city of Canton in Syce, amounting to 2,500,000 dollars with which she proceeds to Calcutta in a day or two. H. M. S. Conway had left for England with Sp. dollars 1,500,000 in Sycee and Sp. drs. 500,000 in dollars, also part of the ransom, and the remainder had been invested in Navy and Treasury Bills at 4s. 6d.

Shortly after the arrival of the Commodore on the 18th June, it was notified to the Chinese Authorities at Canton, that he had been appointed joint-plenipotentiary with Captain Elliot. The forces were still at Hongkong waiting the arrival of more troops from India before proceeding to the Northward, and it was supposed that they would not attempt Pekin this year, but content themselves with Amoy and Ningpo. The health of the men had improved a little, although a good deal of sickness still prevailed. A chop had been received from the Emperor in answer to the report of the Imperial Commissioners regarding the late attack on Canton, approving of their having driven the barbarians out of the River, ordering them to resume possession of the forts, to re-arm them, to build new and stronger forts, and that if the English again evinced any disposition to be proud and domineering, then the troops were to be led forth to exterminate them! On the other hand if they remained "implicitly obedient" they were to be allowed to trade as before. Every thing consequently remained quiet at Canton, and the City of Derry and Forfarshire were at Whampoa completing their cargoes for London with Teas. Teas purchased before the last hostilities took place. The Susan and Coromandel were also at Whampoa loading for Hongkong. One or two British merchants and several Americans remained at Canton, but there was little business doing in imports, which were quoted as follows:—

Cotton—Bombay.....Tls.	7	a	9	0		
" Bengal..... "	8	a	9	5		
" Tinnevell... ..... "	9	a	9	5		
Grey Shirtings.....40 in.	33					
yds at Drs.....	3	10	a	3	25	Nominal.
Ditto...36 in. " at Drs.	3	0	a	3	10	
Cotton Yarn.....Nos. 20	a	50				
at Drs.....	32	a				
Long Ells..... Drs.	7	59				
Spanish Stripes... at Drs.	1	25	a	1	30	
Rattans..... at Drs.	3	75	a	4		
Tin, Banca... ... at Drs.	18					
Pig Lead..... ..... at Drs.	3	50				
Iron, Nail-red... ... at Drs.	4	a	a	25		
Hoop... " ..... at Drs.	4	25	a	5	50	

Freights from Whampoa to Hongkong were at Drs. 10 per 40 feet and from Hongkong to England £5 per 50 feet, and tonnage abundant. Several vessels were expected to leave for Manila and Singapore in search of freight.

A Government House had been commenced upon at Hongkong, but subsequently stopped, pending further advices from home, as Capt. Elliot, after the arrival of the Commodore, appeared to have some misgivings that his Preliminaries with KESHEN might not meet the approval of his Government; and buildings on the allotments recently sold to the merchants, were progressing very slowly, chiefly in consequence of the Chinese and the Portuguese of Macao doing all in their power to prevent workmen and materials going to the new rival Sett ement.

Opium had improved a little, and quoted at the outer anchorages at Drs. 420 for Patna, Drs 410 for Benares, and Drs. 370 for Malwa. The Louisa and Harlequin had sailed on 3rd ult, for Singapore and Calcutta, the City of Palaces was to leave on the 15th and Water Witch about the 20th, also for this and Calcutta.

After the above was in type, we were favored with the perusal of another letter from Singapore, dated the 14th of August, which says:—"The Calliope proceeds to Calcutta with two and a half millions of dollars; the Conway has gone home with two millions, and the balance is kept back in China, to meet contingencies. Exchange has somewhat gone down in China. The Water Witch was to leave seven days after the frigate, and is, therefore, hourly expected. Parties here, who have been anxiously expecting a large flow of specie into the money market, will be much disappointed at the six millions of dollars, obtained as the ransom of Canton! being thus divided. Admiral Parker had not reached China when the frigate left. The Mor arrived at Singapore on the 7th of April. There is no mention made of the report, published by the Englishman, of Messrs. Dent and Co. having been paid by Capt. Elliot, with the ranmos money.—Hurkaru, Sept. 6.

H. M.'s Ship Calliope has arrived from China, bringing intelligence to the 6th July. We are indebted to the Officers for the Supplement to the Canton Register, from which we extract the following items:

'H. M.'s ship Calliope, captain Kupor, is to be despatched to Calcutta at noon to day, and H. M.'s ship Conway, captain Bethune, for England on Thursday next.

The invalids of the squadron go home in the Conway.

According to common report, 2½ millions of dollars in sycee, of the Canton ransom, is to be conveyed to Calcutta by the Calliope, and 1½ million in the Conway, to England.

The Hyacinth was taken to Whampoa, and captain Warren proceeded to Canton merely for the purpose of delivering a letter to the Kwangchowfoo, stating that h. e. sir J. J. Gordon Bremer had been appointed joint-plenipotentiary in China.

This was a courteous act, but the Chinese will not be able to appreciate the courtesy, nor will they attribute either the visit or the letter to the right motives.

We have certainly learnt some ceremonious forms, if not politeness, during our communications with China: at the battle of Fontenoy, the household troops on each side being opposed to each other,—lord John Hay, of the English guards, stepped forward, and taking off his hat, addressed the French officers: gentlemen of the French guards, fire. The reply was 'sir, we never fire first, commence you.' This urbane manner of softening the horrors of war is delightful; and may probably lead us to adopt, at length, the Chinese weapons: a fan instead of a sword—a chop instead of a shield.

This uninvited renewal of communications will be placed only to one account by the Chinese: that we have no stomach for any more fighting, and desire only to recover the trade, although it should be accorded on no better terms than those on which it had been conducted up to the commencement of 1839.

It is said that about the middle of this month is fixed as the time for the movement of the skeleton of the expedition to the northward, with what object we know not: nor what ships or troops will be left for the protection of Hongkong or Macao.

The reports are,—we give them only as such—that the expedition is to move to Amoy, thence to the city of Foohowfoo, the capital of the province of Fokien, then to Ningpo and Chusan, and there remain in winter quarters until April, 1842, when all the reinforcements will have arrived—and then—we know not what.

The following proclamation will serve to manifest the spirit that we have excited in the people against us: the villages are, it is said, anxious for the day of battle.

TRANSLATIONS.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Ke, governor, and E. fooyuen of Canton, for the purpose of again enlightening the villagers with reference to the practice of their military exercises, in masses,—or enrolled corps—for the purpose of their defence (against the English).

It is well known that it is the duty of the standing army to protect the people; but the protection given to the people by the army differs in degree from the self-protection of the people per se: for the strength of the army is fixed, and the troops do not like the people to come altogether in crowds; the regulars have allotted posts to guard; not like the people, who rush to all parts of their neighbourhood; in giving battle, certain times are fixed; and not like the people, who follow their own inclinations in this matter; for if one hamlet rises a hundred villages follow; and as the city is strong (a well fortified city is called—a golden city, the walls are of solid metal and the ditch water of a boiling fluid! implying the ditch is too hot to be crossed), and one man stepping forth will unite myriads in the cause; and then you possess the talent and power of opposing force to force and warding off contemptuous (treatment by foreigners).

Lately, when the city was attacked on the northern side, the lads of a hundred villages united to attack the English barbarians, and killed upwards of a hundred of them: they all performed a most righteous and patriotic act, and carried it through most efficaciously, to the deep delight of the hearts of men.

We, the said superior officers, have already ordered magistrates of the Nanhae and Puanyu districts to repair in persons to the said villages and examine minutely into all the particulars; we have also ordered the three sze officers and the salt commissioner to consult with the Kwanchowfoo on the bestowment of rewards, commendations, and compassion.'

However, although now dwelling in security, the past danger cannot be forgotton: and the end must be regarded as the beginning. We should recur to the stratagems of days long gone by, and not be slack in our hostile intentions: all of ye should encrease your strenuous efforts: those who do not unite with the mass, or are not enrolled, let them come forward for the protection of the community! who will then be enabled to dwell in their old residences; and he who can drive out the wicked, cruel, ruthless murderers will induce joy, peace, and plenty. Let the braves who are versed in stratagems unite with one mind, and carry their plans to perfection; do not ungratefully disappoint our sanguine hopes. Let all without opposition, implicitly obey. A special proclamation. 5th moon, 8th day, June 26.

By J. S. ex. C. R.

HONGKONG.—How long will it be before the governor or deputy governor of Hongkong will be able to say, with Dido, to the weatheir beaten stranger.

Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite naves:
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

For the mechanics have struck work, and supplies of building materials are prohibited.

In the terms granted to the Canton authorities on the 26th of May (vide, C. R. June 8) the island of Hongkong is not mentioned; but in a proclamation by H. M.'s plenipotentiary to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire, it is declared 'that there will be immediate embargo upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire, if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong.'

We have ever since been anxious to know what characters were used in the translation of the words that we have italicized: for as the Chinese are altogether ignorant of political or commercial freedom, we think it will be a difficult task to convey to them in their language the meaning of those words as we understand it: and what freedom is there at Hongkong for British subjects or a British press? under what laws is the government to be administered, martial or constitutional?

DIED, on Thursday, the 1st instant, at his residence in Macao, in his 55th year, James Innes, esquire.

Mr. Innes arrived in China in 1825.

His father had held the estate of Darris Kincardineshire, on a lease of 99 years, which was considered a valid tenure till it was, for the first time, overruled by lord Eldon, on the death of the Duke of Queensberry; after which advantage was taken of the decision to oust Mr. Innes' father from his property, under circumstances of peculiar hardship which compelled his son to resign the society and line of life in which he had been brought up to seek a livelihood in this remote region.

Mr. Innes suffered much under a long and severe illness, without the slightest hopes of recovery: in him we have lost a friend who always took a peculiar interest in the Canton Register: and although his death had been for sometime almost daily looked for, the sad reality has left a void in the remembrance and affections of his friends that will not be soon or easily filled.

The free trade to China has been, in various instances, promoted and protected by the frequent and spirited efforts of Mr. Innes against all illegal and oppressive acts, whether of the local Government, the Hong merchants, or others.

The body was buried in the English protestant burial ground early in the morning of the 2nd instant, followed by h m.'s plenipotentiary, all Mr. Innes' countrymen resident in and many of the Portuguese and foreign inhabitants of Maca.

TRANSLATION.

The Emperor's Reply to the Generalissmo. Yihshan's report on the attack on, and ransom of the city of Canton, on the 24th, and 25th of May, 1841.

In a despatch from the great military council, to the imperial commissioner and rebel-quelling generalissimo Yih, the selected assistant great ministers, Lung, Yang and Tse, the governor general of the two Kwang, Ke, the general of Kwangchow district, Ko the fooyuen, E and the footung Yuh (the following imperial edict was enclosed).

On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 18) we the military council, received the (following) imperial edict.

'Yih, and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of the case.'

On looking at the report I thoroughly understand the whole of it, the English barbarians, after engaging have twice retreated before my troops: thus the affair has already become weakened, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon whenever put forth in the battle's strife.

The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their disposition:

A dog in forehead, but in heart a dear;

they are not worth an argument.

Moreover as they have already been chastised and repressed, and the terrific majesty of my soldiers has already been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of the city have through their multitudinous troubles presented petitions.

Further it is authenticated that Yihshan has reported that the said barbarians doff their caps, and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their report, imploring for favour, I the emperor, believe in you (the said high officers) and that the trouble and vexation of your minds (through the prayers and supplications of the people, drove you to extremities—or forced you to temporize,—and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.

The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officer that he immediately retire every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ocean; surrender all the batteries; and be implicitly obedient to the laws; then only may they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare, purposely, to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shown, nor any excuses allowed.

I direct the generalissimo and his colleagues to meet the governor and lieut. governor, and with all their hearts, and souls, and strength to consult on and devise plans of management; and when every thing is safely settled to report all the particulars.

It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, nor should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important passes, and such-like places.

Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been bestowed on them, that their extortions in all matters should be unopposed.

Here is a supplementary report.

'Numbers of the houses of the resident inhabitants beyond the walls have been burnt.'

I order Ke and E immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillize, soothe and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

taels weight of silver, I order arrangements be made for the hong merchants to replace it by instalsments in successive years; permit no specious delays. I also order that when methods of management have been consulted and determined upon, that they be carried into effect.

Forward this edict at the rate of 600 le a day, and order all men quickly to inform themselves of its contents. Respect this.—Englishman, Sept. 6.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—By the last accounts from England brought by the Steamer which came in on the 6th Instant, we learn that the case of the illustrious Prince Purtaub Sing, the ex Raja of Sattara has terminated in the India House by the majority of the Proprietors having blindly confirmed all the treacheries and invidious machinations of the Bombay Government in dethroning the Raja, thereby securing to themselves additional appendages to their already well known epithet of the Illiberals of Leadenhall street, that of double treacherous and double dishonorable body of Freebooters whole sole aim and ardent wishes are to deprive the Native Princes of their remaining little dominions by the meanest and most shameful artifices which their myrmidons, the Governments of this country could invent. You Britons indeed are very loquacious in denouncing the Native Princes as the most treacherous and insincere in all their dealings, but, my friend Mr. Editor methinks that in the whole history of the Marathas, you could not find a single instance of the breach, of faith that could approach in point of heinousness to the one your Government now stands guilty of towards the Raja of Sattara—nay, the total amount of all the Native treacheries could never be said to parallel to this one act of perfidy your Govt. has so systematically concocted, independently of the innumerable others which it is not thee purport of this letter to bring forward. But Bravo! to the, Purtaub Sing, thou hast done mighty things, thou hast exposed all the perfidies of the East India Company to the public in their proper colors, and the more solicitous they seemed to hide their crimes, the more naked they became to the public view; thou hast cleared thyself from all the malicious aspersions cast upon thee, and turned their own weapons against themselves; thou hast raised the character not only of the Native Princes, but the whole enormous mass of the Natives in the estimation of the world; and last not least, thou hast cast lustre on the family of, the great Sivajee which will shine as bright as the exploits of that mighty warrior now decorate the pages of the Maratha history as long as time's end. A Prince like thee, Purtaub Sing, could adorn human nature itself, and we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of thy magnanimity and independence of spirit. Fie! to you Britons, you have resorted to the meanest tricks, which even a barbarian might shudder at the idea of, to dethrone a Prince of such ancient and high dynasty as that of Sivajee, whom the Natives venerate to this day as a great hero, without the least shadow of fault on his part,—you have relinquished every principle of good faith and national honor and given yourselves up entirely to all sorts of stratagems to subserve your end,—you have rendered your name odious in the eyes of all impartial judges, and exposed yourselves to the public disgrace for naught. You have associated with people of mean character and degraded principle, and committed all kinds of improprieties which would no doubt put your conceited sagacity, and affected universality in matters of Politics to the blush. Ballajee Punt Nattoo a notorious rebellion-maker, whom all the Natives look upon as a most vicious character, was the principal actor in this tragedy, and who was supported and countenanced by your enlightened Government in all his villanous contrivances. Pugh! your enlightenment and civilization. What could avail you, whether your knowledge or religion, both of which you have trampled upon, in upholding your political good name which has suffered so tremendous a shock in the opinion of Natives of this Country?

Your rancour towards the Raja of Sattara was so bitter that it did not end in his deposition; it accompanied him in his exile. What could have induced you to refuse a few days halt to the Raja when it was so indispensably needed? A woman, taken in labor is not allowed to halt, and consequently her husband being distressed by such unheard of degradation and cruelties is seized with indisposition, and again a halt was requested, but with an equal want of success, and the poor man dies in a few hours in his Palanquin. But who are these man and wife, the very cousin and sister of the Raja,—a more shocking instance of cruelty and vengeance has never been heard of—we cannot but suspect that the officer who escorted the Raja was instigated by your Govt. to put the latter to every species of indignities and molestations on the road; however, this brave fellow in his dispatches to the Court of Directors thus shamelessly tries to vindicate his conduct, "that he considered their request only an excuse for loitering on the road." Now Mr. Editor, what must we think of all this? enough, the act speaks for itself, and I must not trouble the readers with my invectives.

Before my closing these remarks I shall say a few words on the debate that took place in the India House for five days incessantly on this case. Indeed nothing has surprised me so much in the whole proceedings as the Chairman's amendment. This has opened a new era in the history of British India. The Government of India is no longer under the control of any superior authority, it could now exercise all sorts of tyrannies, as it seems to have been raised to the rank of something above Despotic Government. The Court of Directors and the Board of Control whose ostensible object has been to keep preponderating influence on the Governments of his country, are no former as such, and we could now fairly pronounce that the former should more properly be styled "The Court of obeyers" and the latter "the Board of submission" with a tittle of "Dishonorable" prefixed to them. We should also exclaim that the Chairman of the Court of Directors is what you emphatically call a mighty fellow, and all his followers a swarm of————.

We are aware that the case was to be brought before the House of Commons, but if we could form our judgment in the matter from the experience of the past, I do not think that ultimate restoration of his Raj be made to the Raja Purtaub Sing. I am sure that a long and pathetic discussion will take place among the members, and almost all the speakers will harangue in the Raja's favor; but when the time for casting votes will come, it is likely that a horde of sluggish puppets who may be slumbering all the time the discussion, is going on, will startle from their chairs, muttering some unintelligible words to the effect that the Court of Directors are well acquainted with all such things and they must be guided by their decision, and will blot their initials to the paper, not knowing that they are thereby blotting their own characters. However, should the matter be favorably viewed by the lower House, the preponderating influence of the upper one will intervene; there my Lord Copperwit will have it that Lord Anckland is a sagacious man and therefore the Raja is guilty; and my Lord Empty bottle will not be satisfied until the Raja's deposition is approved of. The Worthies of Leadenhall street must have run their round among the whole aristocracy and blown their ears to secure their support and to obtain countenance to the misdeed they have committed. I shall write you again on this subject when the final decision on this most important case is heard of—Pray excuse the humour I have been in when writing this letter, and give it a corner of your valuable paper if you please.

I am Yours,
Mr. Editor, very sincerely,
A. HINDOO

Bombay, 16th September 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Assistant Surgeon P. H. Hockin, Civil Surgeon Ahmednuggur, from Quetta.
Ensign S. Pelly 2nd E. Infantry, from Kurrachee.
Surgeon Charles Ducat, Civil, from Poonah.
Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, 6th Regiment N. I. from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Faithful, to Belgaum.
Captain Macan, 2nd E. Regiment, to Poonah.
Ensign T. A. C. Kane 15th Regt. Do-
Captain Welder, 6th M. L. Cavalry, to Madras.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 20, 1841.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 4th instant, Madras to the 9th instant, Delhi to the 8th, Ceylon to the 2d, and Agra to the 9th instant.

OUR Calcutta and Madras contemporaries seems horribly hard up for news, and eke out their budget of uninteresting matter with great gravity.

The Madras leaders are poor and disrelishing, and Calcutta have similar preparations, but with the addition of a little of Harvey's Sauce they are more palatable. The Delhi and Agra Editors complain of ennui and the clamourous *Hurkaru* is silent,—perhaps napping and dreaming of the *Englishman's* vagaries; the little *Star* scarcely twinkles and the *Courier* is fast asleep. Our brethren in Ceylon are probably sipping their coffee; at all events they are for once in a way civil in their remarks on each other.

SINCE writing the above we have received the Calcutta files of the 6th instant, which announce the arrival at that port of H. M.'s Ship *Calliope* from China, bringing intelligence from Hong Kong to the 7th July, and from Singapore to the 16th August. Everything at China remained in the same state as at the dispatch of former intelligence except the health of Officers and troops which was by no means favorable. The force was at Hong Kong, but the crews of the Ships to sick for performing duty. The Admiral and Plenipotentiary had not arrived. Among the list of deaths we regret to observe the names of James Innes, Esqr. Captain Duff, 37th M. N. I., Mr. Fitzgerald, mate of H. M. S. *Modeste*, Mr. Brodie, Master R. N., Lieut. and Adjutant of the 18th Royal Irish, Dr. James Wallace R. N. of H. M. S. *Alligator* and Mr. Gundry, Master R. N.

It is believed that 2½ millions of dollars were brought by the *Calliope* and 1¼ million dispatched in the *Convay* to England. The Clipper *Mor* arrived at Singapore on the 11th August.

THE usurious transactions of the money lending portion of the native population of Bombay has and does prevail to a most alarming extent, and its effects have proved so very detrimental to borrowers, both European and Native, that it has at length attracted the serious attention of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests. The extortionate and illegal demand of premium and interest set up by the gentry in question has secured for them *gain*, the extent of which would be scarcely credited by any other people under the sun, save those in India. Well might we say that they possess the mines of Golconda, when we know that they have for a series of years made money lending their sole occupation, and that at a premium of *Twenty-five* per Cent. in addition to interest at *nine* per Cent., and this have they done under the cognizance of our laws, laws which reflect the greatest discredit on those who enacted them. Well might we say that usury has been tolerated by our laws since they afford no check on such proceedings. It may be urged that the borrower is as highly reprehensible as the lender, since there is no remedy under the law, and he commits himself with his eyes wide open, but when it is proved that usury is the only occupation of the lender, and it lays the receiver under such distressing circumstances, we say that the law is bound to afford relief to the unfortunate receiver, and this, we are glad to say, the wise heads now presiding at the Court of Requests have most humanely and judiciously extended to the people in Bombay; and it is to be hoped that their example will be immediately followed by those in similar situations at the Sister Presidencies. We can fancy many and many a case,—and some have come before our eyes—in which thoughtless young men, who by being ensnared into the clutches of the usurer immediately on their landing on these shores, have shut themselves out of every source of advancement and sunk into insignificance. The public are indebted to L. J. Johnson Esquire, for the very essential change introduced lately in the mode of disposing of such case, in which the preinmems have been struck out and the actual amount borrowed, and an interest of 9 per cent only paid to the lender.

AFTER a string of the most inconsistent, absurd, and unprecedented proceedings on the part of the Bombay Board of Education, in their selection of a competent person to fill the situation of School-master at Surat, and with which the ears of the Community have doubtless tingled since May last, we find, from authentic information, that a native young man, of the Native Education Institution,—by name Dadoba Pandoorung—has had the appointment conferred upon him; but on a reduced rate of emolument,—150 Rs. per mensem—instead of 300 Rs. as was specified in the Board's Advertisements.

In now again recurring to this subject of vast importance and interest to the inhabitants of Surat, we would open a few short remarks by simply inquiring of our readers whether the most untainted *humbug* has, or has not, formed the most conspicuous trait in the Board's Proceedings? Is it possible for an individual who has scrutinizingly watched and traced the diversity of whims and fantasies that distorted them, to answer in the negative? Assuredly not; nor do we, for a moment, imagine that the members of the Board, with their humdrum Secretary, have done much towards establishing either the profundity of their erudition, or the soundness of their reasoning faculties.—Listen to us awhile ye more intelligent folk of the Island; but refrain from any demonstrations of surprize or risibility, in pity for the individuals implicated in the subject we refer to!

The Board of Education—as we not long since observed in an article bearing reference to the same subject—advertised for a School-master on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. The qualifications expected, were verbally specified to several inquirers, a majority of whom appeared, subsequently, as Candidates, and possessed not only the most handsome testimonials that could be desired, but also an anxious wish that their respective capabilities might *fairly be tested* previously to disposing of the situation. Amongst these Candidates were two Native young men, whose capacities, probably, were superior to the generality of their country men, and highly creditable to themselves.—But very slender hopes of their success were entertained, as it was well known to have been *distinctly asserted*, by a certain stranger-to-civility member, at a meeting held in the classic Secretary's rooms, *that it was never contemplated by Government, that the School-mastership should be conferred upon a Native.* And by this explicit intimation, be it remembered, many other equally intelligent and forward youths in the Native Education Institution were prohibited from preferring their applications. "*No Native was to get the place*" formed, therefore, a sufficient inducement to anticipate success with some one of the *European* Candidates, whose eligibility had been publicly acknowledged. Month after month flew past in "*much a'do about nothing*"; and public curiosity stood on the tip-toe of anxiety to ascertain who the fortunate individual would prove to be. At last the spell burst, and scattered before the Candidates, rare specimens of literary gems from the incomparable Secretary, politely, and with too great a profusion of "*I have the honors*", intimating to each of them, that the Board of Education *regretted* they could not recommend him to Government for the situation!—*Why*, or *on what grounds*, was not mentioned;—probably because the sleek communicant was devoid of sufficient powers to discover any!

Hereupon, the Board, we believe, wrote off to Calcutta and Madras for the Oriental Linguist and Master of Arts they were in search of; and who, they imagined, was alone capable of teaching some one or two hundred half-civilized urchins in Surat the A. B. C., and, in the course of some five years afterwards, of imparting to the senior classes of the School the wonderful facts that R A T was Rat, and F A T, Fat!!

In the interim, and without any apparent regard to the probable results of their Indents upon the other Presidencies, the Board might have been up to the throat in the blustering occupation of anatomizing the crania of two other Candidates; and in devising the best means not of *testing*, but *having tested by others*, their professed attainments. One of these disciples of Euclid and Bonnycastle however, saved his bacon and a hole in his coat, by being distantly located in Rajkote; while his undaunted compeer reconciled himself and his notions of Algebra with the awkward position he found himself entrapped in; and nobly withstood the brunt of an examination that he himself had planned, but which was far from terminating in the success people were led to anticipate. He did not exhibit himself as a correct perpendicular "upon the given straight line"; and consequently the affair ended in the rather disagreeable Q. E. D. that he was unfit for the situation—confound the slippery paper we write upon—that the situation was not fit for him! Hem!

Another month's indescribable jobbing was about being added to the former four, when the fact dawned upon the public that the appointment had been conferred upon one Dadoba Pandoorung—the very young man whose first application was negatived by the Secretary in June last, on grounds that no *Native* was to get the situation; and 2nd—which we are warranted in assuming, as the *European* Candidates service were rejected—that no less a personage was sought for by the Board, than a thorough-bred Collegiate, from Oxford or Cambridge, with a Diploma to produce!

But some of our readers may not perceive any thing very remarkable or objectionable in this young man's nomination *now* to the Surat School—especially as he must have been pronounced, by competent judges, to be actually qualified for it. We tell them that there does exist something very remarkable and objectionable in it: remarkable, and absurd, because the Board of Education should have possessed a sufficiency of common-sense to discover the young man's fitness for the situation *when he first applied for it*; and objectionable, for reasons that the Board and its would-be Secretary should have known better than to tamper, as they have done, with the interests of the whole people of Surat.—We do not argue or question the fitness of Dadoba Pandoorung to meet the duties of his new office; but we *unhesitatingly renounce and condemn* the FOUR MONTHS' HUMBUG that *preceded* his appointment! Why was he not, we repeat, appointed to the situation almost FIVE MONTHS ago? Was he he then so wretchedly deficient in acquirements as to warrant being rejected as unfit? Or admitting that he *was*—which, by the way, is as great an assumption as that the Board's erudite Secretary is, in every branch of Education, his superior,—was there *not one* among the European Candidates who could have proved himself worthy of the School-Mastership, or have accepted the place on the same rate of salary that has been extended to Dadoba? *Unquestionably there were several!* but, like all other persons entrusted with subjects of such importance, the Board of Education *had not the sense* to appreciate their proffered services. FIVE MONTHS AGO, we again repeat, Dadoba's application was plumply negatived in consequence of its having been determined that *no Native* was to get the situation, and, possibly also in consequence of the fantastical Secretary's thinking and deeming him "*defective*"! As for the rest of the competitors, they were turned off and silenced, "the Lord knows why"; without even being allowed an opportunity of establishing their qualifications, and of thereby convincing the Board of the shallowness of their Whipper-in's notions of good scholars.

The situation has at last been disposed of; and while the extraordinary mode of electing a competent individual for it cannot be compared with any single subject of the kind in memory, it enables us to form a pretty correct idea of the substance and instrinsic worth of the members of the Board of Education; and of the *sound judgment* and *expedition* that pervade all their Proceedings!—Here, in their selection of a School-Master, may be found vividly exemplified the quintessence of "*A wild-goose-chase*"! A pack of untaught and untrained Hounds, Terriers, Harriers and Parias were all unkennel'd and slipt upon an invisible object of pursuit. The whole Town and Country resounded with their yells and barks: on they continued their wild and irregular course—oft startling at their own shadows, and diverting each other's rays of vision by the interposition of their thick heads and expansive ears. They met many an inviting object of chase; but their untutored stupidity not enabling them to estimate its rarity and worth, or even to distinguish it from their own tribe, each in its order was snarled at, and past with the greatest indifference still their pace to "*the Lord knows where*", was more and more accelerated, while disappointment, at not coming up with the animal they were in quest of, continued incensing the heat of their fury. After clearing many a long mile of ground and nearly exhausting every puff of wind in them the leading dog—from some unaccountable whim or other,—suddenly struck off at an angle of forty-five degrees—closely followed up by *Growler*, *Dash*, *Tippoo*, *Mummud* and the rest of the batch;—and after a short run in that direction, fell, with all the triumphant voracity imaginable, upon a harmless

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creature, of *his own species*, and an *inmate of the same kennel!!* They seized, and carried him off, with all possible self-approbation and concert, to their anxious and impatient Master, who, although pleased with the *condition* in which the victim had been brought in, could neither avoid smiling contemptuously at his dogs' stupidity, nor refrain from upbraiding himself for retaining in his establishment a pack of Hounds so worthless, and of such miserably poor qualities, as his own Dogs had proved themselves to be possessed of!

Let him, whom the cap fits, wear it!!

Contemporary Selections.

ADEN NEWS AND POST OFFICE NEGLECT.

The following letter has reached us from Aden. It appears to have arrived at Bombay on the 6th, but has only now been put into our hands. This is *not* a case where the Post Office is responsible:—

I have little to write about this month: a Court Martial is now sitting on Lieutenant O'Rorke, 16th Regt. N. I., for charges preferred against him by Capt. Crispin of that Regt. A few Arabs (about 30,) with the sanction of the Sultans of Lahedge and Shagea, have taken possession of the roads, allowing nothing into Aden without first paying a heavy tax;—this they state is to repay them for what they have lost by our getting possession of Aden and withholding what we first agreed to give them: these 30 men keep us all on the *qui vive*—"the reports are strong for war"—only fancy the power of 30 men! The Sultan of Lahedge also complains very bitterly of Captain Haines's conduct, as he now cannot get an answer to any of his letters—formerly he complained of the insulting tone of Capt. H.'s letters—now he considers himself neglected by his silence! It would be much the best were Government at once to recall or remove Capt. Haines, having made himself so obnoxious to both the two chiefs—both declaring that they will never visit Aden or be on friendly terms so long as Capt. H. and Mulla Jaffer remain in power. By continuing Captain H. Government are injuring the place very much, as no one will settle where he is unable to get food from its scarcity. Mercantile speculations cannot be entered into, or any business of enterprize undertaken, as no one can calculate what turn affairs may take to-morrow. The two half-enlightened, half-barbarian Chiefs would now gladly come to any terms, could they be sure of protection from insult which they cannot be so long as Mulla Jaffer remains, as he still continues the practice of insulting the female branch of their families by grossly abusive and vulgar terms—which the Arabs above every thing abominate and abhor.—Government are paying pretty dearly by upholding the present order of things.

D. Impey has returned from Zeyla—nothing has been heard of Captain Harris's party, but it is expected we shall hear of him daily—*Times, September* 18.

RETIREMENTS.

We understand that Major McMahon of the 25th Regiment N. I. is about to retire from the Service; this casualty will promote Captain Teasdale to Major; Lieut. Pollett, (Adjutant) to Captain; and Ensign Bourdillon to Lieutenant, leaving the Adjutantcy of the Regiment vacant.

We have also heard that Lieut. Podmore, 6th N. I. now attached to H. M. Shah Shooja's Force, has tendered his resignation of the H. C. Service, which if accepted, Ensign Nixon gets his Lieutenancy.—*Ibid.*

AN ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn from a letter dated Poona, 16th instant, that Captain Cozier, 26th N. I Acting Assistant Adjutant General at Poona, had a severe fall from his Horse the previous day; it is said little hopes were entertained of his recovery, having fallen upon his head.—*Ibid.*

HASTY NEWS.

We have a report of the death of another Office from Hydrophohia, bitten somewhere about 10 months ago—but as there is some doubt in the name, which is rather cramply written, we forbear just now giving any.—*Ibid.*

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shareholders in the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company was held at the Exchange Room on Wednesday, when a Committee consisting of Captain Tonks, Mr. Richmond Mr. Miller, Mr. Cardwell and Captain Jones was appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable office for the operations of the Company—obtaining plans of the boat to be employed, and estimates of the expense of building or purchasing the same. The committee were also empowered to invite tenders for a European Superintendant at a monthly salary of Rs. 300. The capital of the Company is to be for the present 50,000 Rupees, divided into 1000 shares of Rs. 50 each—the whole of which, we are requested to state, have been appropriated and the subscription consequently closed.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

A CONTRAST.

Two remarkable documents have been sent to this country, in strange and striking contrast with each other—Queen Christina's protest to the Spanish nation against being deprived of the guardianship of her children? and King Ernest's explanation of his conduct in dissolving the Hanoverian Chambers. Both documents, opposite as they appear, will be found to have much in common; both evince a moral blindness—both, passions scarcely ourbed by sacn and the technical reserve of royal bearing—both, a consciousness of wrong ill-concealed in the assisting of immaculate right. Yet they are in other respects as opposite as can be.

To take the ladys first: Christinas protest, vehement and irrepressible as the passion seems by which it is dictated, is essentially genuine in its character. It is indeed said to have been composed by a man; but if so, that man is a priest, familiar with the female character, with Christina's in particular, and labouring to speak as from herself. And he has succeeded. The formal document, setting out with an exposition of legal points burst forth into the wail of an injured mother and the hysterical railing of an offended woman. The restrictions imposed upon the best of her individual will while she administered the affair of the kingdom, and the crowning outrage at Valencia, all rush back upon her, and swell the cry with which she parts from her children. Turning from the nation to Espartero, she accuses him individually, the only one of her injurers whom she names. And she passionately refuses to give up what she no longer holds. The tenor of this state paper is calculated to win the esteem or compel the deference of no party? and it does not appear to have excited in Spain any feeling favourable to the person in whose name it is given forth. Its only effect seems to be to degrade the royal character, and to give to national questions the air of a private brawl.

King Ernest, in the enjoyments of possession speaks with more self-control, or at all events with a less desperate vehemence. Yet the misuse of arbitrary power,—success in combating the encroachments of free opinion has compelled him to exhibitions of indomitable will, grosser, if less loud, than the invectives of the dispossessed Christina. The proclamation in which he explains his conduct is uttured as a declaration of his royal pleasure. It is not remarkable considered merely in the light of a manifesto by a German despot, for any thing but the very inartificial and unconscious avowal of kingly frowardness; but, taken as he carfully apology of an Englishman, once heir-presumptive to the British throne, and conscious that the eyes of England are upon him, it has a peculiar interest. It is Ernest's purpose to show that in the struggle with his subjects, on their part to obtain constitutional rights and on his to refuse them, he his dealing only with a miserable little party; yet he cannot resist the impulse to admit in angry complaint that he himself is in the minority. Twelve Deputies, he says, gained over so many in the Second Chamber that they formed a majority: they were weak, but they paralyzed his paternal view: the "tyranny" of the twelve became so intolerable, that the majority of Deputies (though of course supported by the Government) 'quitted the Assembly, not during to support a contrury opinion': the Chamber thrice elected, by an absolute majority, a President hostile to the King; and at the last, instead of forming a committee of able men to consider the budget, it was wicked enough to make choice of members who had no knowledge of financial matters, but who turned their attention to constitutional questions. King Ernest's patience could not stand that, and he dismissed the Chamber. Having threatened all who plot against the the state,—that is who seek to renew discussions on the constitution with arrest and prosecution, King Ernest hopes that his subjects in electing a new Chamber, will not repeat the error of the last. It is edefying to see the Duke of Cumberland browbeating his little private kingdom, and will inspire no small share of the English affection for the Princess Royal and all her brothers and sisters to come.

It is still more edifying to see in another part of Germany, the Magistrates of Breslaw, who lectured the King of Prussia for breaking the promise made by his father to institute a national representation. reelected by their fellow citizens, as they have just been.—Spectator, July 31.

NEGRO HUNTING.

The following is copied from an Albany paper, of May 29:—"Notice: the subscriber would inform the citizens of Alabama and Mississipi that he has dogs for the purpose of training and ketching runaway negroes! His terms are five dollars a day for hunting—if he ketches the negro, twenty dollars. Any person wishing his services may find him at Mr. John H. Sherard's, near Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.—Jas. W. Bell.—(Examiner.)

FEMALE SAILOR.

Considerable excitement was caused last week in the town of Brixham, by the discovery of a female sailor on board one of the trawl boats, in which capacity she has been employed for some time with much credit, and in which she would have continued but for an accidental discovery of her sex. On Sunday, she accompanied two lasses to a fruit garden in the neighbourhood, where she treated them, behaving with all the gallantry imaginable; while there, a tailor, who was enjoying his otium, attempted to interfere with our heros girls; the sailor boy resented it, high words ensued, and blows followed; Ship showed fight like a man, while the pretended sailor was no less active; but, alas, fortune does not always favour the brave; the tailor was too much for his opponent, and the sailor lass was so beaten that she was obliged to give in, and on several persons coming round her to offer assistance, her sex was discovered, to the great surprise of every one, the tailor not excepted. She is an interesting and rather good looking girl. The reason she assigns for adopting her late mode of life was, that she could enjoy more freedom than in domestic servitude. She is sixteen years of age, and her name is Ellen Watts; she adopted the name of Charles Watts, and is a native of Plymouth.—(Sun.)

A relapsed Teetotaller, that is to say, a T. T. who had returned to habits of drunkenness and dissipation, yesterday hanged himself in a fit of insanity, occasioned by drinking. The name of the suicide was Trotman; he resided in the borough.—(Advertiser.)

THE CENSUS.

At the Kensington Police court, Mrs. Bradbury, the keeper of an extensive lunatic asylum for the reception of females of the upper classes, was summoned, at the instance of the commissioners for taking the census of the population, for refusing to make a return to the number, ages, sexes, &c., of the inmates of her establishment, by which she was liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. Mrs. Bradbury said she considered she acted most properly towards the friends of the ladies of her establishment in refusing to make any return. She considered such a determination on her part as a right course, and she had been advised by all her medical friends to do so. She did so from motives of delicacy alone, as such a return could only distress the minds of the friends of the inmates in her house. The magistrate suggested that the defendant might make the return under the letters A. B. C. &c.; she, however, declined making any return. The magistrates postponed the case. Mrs. Bradbury has since been fined the full penalty of 5*l*. with costs.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

On Wednesday the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was assembled at the Riding school, St. Johnswood, to hear the sentence on private Hankey Howard, who had been found guilty of insubordination; and of being drunk and refusing to march. The sentence of the court martial was, that the prisoner should receive 150 lashes; but, in consequence of his previous good conduct, the Commander-in-Chief had reduced the sentence to 100. The prisoner was tied up, and immediately after the infliction of the punishment he was taken down and removed to the regimental hospital.

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, a curious scene occurred on board the *Star*, Gravesend steamer. A young man was seen leading his young wife to the ladies cabin, and in a few minutes afterwards she was delivered of a daughter. There was no medical man on board. Several gentlemen, who were engaged in a successful experiment to test the great superiority of Dr. Alberts steam fuel over the best coal, quitted the engine room, to commence a subscription to obtain aid for the mother and her child, when several sovereigns were in a few minutes contributed, and they had the satisfaction of hearing that both were as well as could be expected. The father, whose name is Potts, is a ropemaker of Chatham.

PLACES NEUTRALIZED.

The following places have returned one Whig and one Tory each; they may therefore be considered as neutralized:—

Armagh, county	Hastings	Somerset, East
Berwick, borough	Hertford	Staffordshire, South
Beverley	Leeds	Stafford, borough
Bodmin	Leominster	St Alban's
Boston	Lincolnshire, North	Stoke on Trent
Bradford	London, city	Sunderland
Bristol	Macclesfield	Surrey, West
Bury St Edmund's	Marlow, Great	Tewkesbury
Chichester	Middlesex	Totnes
Cornwall, West	Monaghan	Truro
Cricklade	Newcastle-under-Lyne	Warwick
Dover	Newcastle on Tyne	Wells
Durham, city	Northumberland, S.	Westrainster.
Durham, North	Norwich	Wicklow, county
Evesham	Oxford, city	Windsor
Exeter	Rutlandshire	Worcester, city
Glamorganshire,	Salisbury	Yorkshire, North
Gloucester, West	Sandwich	York, city
Hampshire, North		

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There have been a few arrivals of Cotton boats from Komptah and Gogo, and many more may soon be expected. This has had some effect on the market for these descriptions, but in other respects the prices are the same as last week. Komptah may be quoted at Rs 10 1 @ 103 ₱ Candy.

OPIUM.—Small purchases continue to be made at previous rates. The Stock is as follows.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests 6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 14th Inst.	,, 19,559½
	26,226½
Exported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 7th Instant.	,, 21,317½
Remaining	Chests 4,909

CHINA PRODUCE.

SILK.—The market is firmer and Sales have been made at Rs. 11 8 for good 3rd sort Canton.

SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY.—The Market is still depressed. Sugar Candy of ordinary quality has been sold at 6 7 @ 6 10 Annas ₱ maund of 41 lbs.

STAR ANNISEED.—Rs. 10.

CASSIA.—4 Annas and 3 pie ₱ lb.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

MOCHA COFFEE.—Rs. 11 @ 12 ₱ maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The Market continues depressed, but a good deal of business has been done, especially in Jaconets and Mulls.

COTTON TWIST.—No improvement in prices. We quote the following sales from the Times of this date,—144 bales Mule, No. 30 at 8¼; No. 40 at 9; No. 50 at 9½; No. 60 at 10, and No. 80 at 11 annas per lb. 45 bales Mule. Nos. 18, 20 and 22—9,600 lbs. at 6; No 24, 4,400 lbs. at 6¼ annas per lb. 81 bales Water Twist, No. 20 at 6¼ No. 30 at 9, and No. 40 at 10 annas per lb.

COCHINEAL.—Silver and Black Rs. 2. 10. 6. ₱ lb.

COPPER TILES.—Rs. 55 ₱ Cwt.

,, THICK SHEET.—Rs. 61 ₱ Cwt.

,, SHEATHING—Rs. 60 ₱ Cwt.

,, SOUTH AMERICAN.—Rs. 55 ₱ Cwt.

,, RAISED AND FLAT BOTTOMS.—Rs. 62 ₱ Cwt.

QUICKSILVER.—Is scarce @ Rs. 84.

SAFFRON.—Rs. 19 ₱ lb.

IRON ENGLISH BAR.—Still declines, and no higher offers than 26 can be obtained or the Candy of 746¾ lbs.

,, HOOP.—Rs. 5½ @ 5½ ₱ Cwt.

,, SHEET.—Rs. 5 14. ₱ Cwt.

,, NAIL ROD.—Rs. 34½ ₱ Surat Candy.

PIG LEAD.—Rs. 10½ per Cwt.

STEEL TUBS.—Rs. 11½ per Cwt.

SPELTER.—Rs. 17 have been offered and refused, this Article being scarce both here and at Calcutta, and the price in England being unusually higher.

TIN PLATES. Rs. 16 @ 16½ per box.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Are scarce at 2s | 0d per Rupee at 6 months sight.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—24½ Premium.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—£ 3. 15 @ £ 4.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 10. @ 3. 15.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Rs. 18 @ 20 per Candy, for Cotton to Macao.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS.

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street.

PHYSICIAN.

John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neale 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 2.20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it willbe paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale of premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1st July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	
*H. McCormick		do.	18th Dec.
*Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	22d May.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	20th June.
Merton	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret		do.	6th June.
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	10th July.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1st July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	20th Sept.
Morley	Dirom carter & co.	London	25th inst.
Glenelg	Remington & Co.	London	Despatch.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	Despatch.
Formosa	Remington & co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Herculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	20th inst.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	28th inst.
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	25th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.	Cork	Despatch
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Asiatic	Foster & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Cornwallis	Khimchund Motichund	Calcutta	Despatch.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya		Despatch.
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.	Hull	
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.		Despatch.
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhicajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	P. Gulph	
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell.	Calcutta	
Repulse	Forbes & Co.		
Tualia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		
Athol	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co.		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Samuel	Skinner & co.		
Majestic	G. S. King		
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co.		
Augusta	Cursetjee Cowasjee & Co.		
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodeass, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Parsand, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

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